





# The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859.

## BETHEL FARMER'S CLUB.

The Club held its Annual Meeting at Dr. J. Fanning's, Dec. 21st, 1859.

Made choice of G. Chapman, President. Capt. S. H. Chapman, Vice Pres., A. L. Burbank, Sec., J. A. Twitchell, Treas. and Lib., D. F. Brown, Committee. A. L. Burbank, on M. A. Mason, Subjects.

A. L. Burbank presented to the Library 3 copies of the Patent Office Reports. Also, a copy of the Proceedings of the fifth Annual Cattle Show and Fair held at Milot and Hebron, Oct. 19th and 20th, 1859.

The Librarian reports 176 Books and Pamphlets belonging to the Club.

On motion of A. L. Burbank Esq. Whereas, the members of the Bethel Farmer's Club, having learned with pleasure the action of the Androscoggin Agr. Society towards instituting a Department of Agriculture in the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston,

Resolved, That the Members of the Club sign a petition to the State Legislature for aid in the endowment of said Department of Agriculture.

Mr. D. F. Brown exhibited an Overcoat made of the tanned skins of the Woodchuck. It required forty-three skins, and was handsomely made.

Subject for next meeting—Manures, their quality, preservation and application.

After eating our host's splendid apples, and listening to a speech from the President, voted to meet at G. Chapman's, Wed. Eve., Dec. 28, 1859.

To the Boys.—Do you realize how much a day is worth to you? I can tell you. It is worth just as much to you now, as it will be when you are a man. Every day spent in improving the mind makes a different character of you at night from what you was in the morning. Every good act in youth will be an important act in manhood. Remember that you are not to wait till you are men to form your character. They are forming now. Some boys have a better reputation at fifteen than some men at fifty.

We are sorry to hear of the postponement of the social gathering to be given by Mr. H. Ripley, at Lovejoy's Hall on Wednesday next. He will, however, occupy the said Hall on Tuesday evening, January 9th, when he will endeavor to satisfy the young people, there assembled, in such a manner that they will entirely forget the delay.

Dr. True, of Lewiston Falls, who, from his appearance, evidently came from a pretty honest stock, has left at our office his T. T. or True's Triumphant Tincture, which has the reputation of being an excellent pain killer. He also furnishes a Cough Syrup, Worm Elixir and Liniment, which are well recommended. See advertisement in another column.

We ask our readers in different parts of the town to aid us in collecting material for the history of the different denominations in town, the time when churches were organized, and meeting-houses built, sketches of ministers and any other facts of interest. Will the several ministers in town aid us? Who were among the oldest members of your church and Society?

From the Report of the State Valuation we learn that there are in Bethel 351 horses, 675 cows, 1852 sheep, 222 Hogs.

If you take the Courier out of the office for your neighbor, don't keep it a week before he receives it. He wants to read it as well as you.

A TRIAL OF PATIENCE.—We don't know anything as trying as to be compelled to churn for winter butter when we are in a hurry to go down into the village.

## Sketches by the Way—No 8.

Academy of Natural Science last evening, we decided, I think, to visit the Mint this morning, located on Chestnut St. There stands the building over the way. You perceive, that it is rather an antiquated looking establishment. Its walls are made of stone and are very massive. A stranger might suppose it to be a jail or State's Prison, in which thieves find a home. There is a strong reason, why the walls of the two edifices should resemble each other. They are both firmly made for a sure protection against the thief. The one so that he cannot get in, and the other so that he cannot get out. Here we find clearly illustrated the common adage: "Circumstances alter cases."

This is the principal Mint establishment in the United States. It was founded here in 1798. Since that time there have been created five branches. One in New Orleans in 1838. One in Charlotte, N. C., in same year, and one in Dahlonega, Ga., at the same time. One in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854, and one in New York the same year. The managers and workmen in this institution have an eagle like eye. They fix their attention very closely upon strangers. In one respect they seem to reverse the common order of things. Generally people are taken to be honest till they are proved to be rogues. But here they are treated as rogues till they are proved to be honest. In this building they coin a greater part of our hard money; the various gold pieces, and silver pieces and cents. The large heaps of beautiful gold and bright silver are quite attractive. They look rather tempting; especially if there is needed a quantity of the precious metal to defray traveling expenses, or to procure clothing, or food or fuel. Could individuals in absolute want, have an opportunity to take a little of the silver or gold secretly, they would need to possess a good, fixed principle to resist the temptation.

They would require the steel like firmness of the good woman who once suffered much from the severe cold. I greatly admire the anecdote related of her. I am highly pleased with it on account of the moral lesson taught by it. It seems, that she was a poor, widow with a family of small children. At a certain time, on one cold winter evening, she was entirely destitute of fuel, and her family were in a suffering state. Her neighbor had a large pile of excellent wood. The question with her was, which shall I do, go and get some of that neighbor's fuel secretly or suffer internally with the cold. As the man was called very hard hearted, she was a little timid about asking him for some wood.

She finally settled the question. She went to get an armful of the objects needed. She took it, and started for her home. She suddenly thought of the lawfulness of the act, and said to herself, must I steal? I cannot steal, and throw down her wood. Then she thought for a moment of the suffering state of her family and again took up her treasure and started for her home. But she again meditated upon the sinfulness of the deed, and said yet again, I cannot steal, I will perish before I will steal. So she carried the wood back, put it on the pile and went home. The neighbor happened in providence to be in a place where he saw the whole act. He was most happily affected by her firmness of moral principle, and the next morning he drew her a large load of beautiful wood. The moral lesson. Do perfectly right and the needed good will come from the infinite source of all gifts.

Evidently the doctrine to visitors here is, hands off. See with your eyes and not with your fingers. We will pass from room to room and observe the process of coining money. In this room they melt the copper and silver and gold, and mould them into solid bars. You perceive, that it is

a very hot place, rather uncomfortable to visitors in a warm day. It seems the silver coin is heated to a certain fixed temperature. And this degree of heat is known by a sign. It is said that when the silver smith can see his own image in the metal, then is just the moment to operate with it. This fact, Sir, reminds us of that beautiful passage in the writings of Malachi. "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver. Very expressive and suggestive are these words. Our Maker sits as a refiner of silver. And when he can see his own moral image in our hearts, we are in precisely the right condition to be employed by him to effect his own wise ends. How well would it be for us and the world, were all men in that state. How great would be the peace of society. How soft and lasting the joy of the whole mass. There would be no need of dying to find a heaven. For there would be a heaven on earth.

We will pass to another room. Here you perceive, they roll the bars of metal into thin plates. Just observe the terrible power of those iron rollers. They flatten those hard bars very readily. They seemingly utter words of defiance to anything that dares place itself between their rolling jaws. The plates of gold, silver and copper are flattened to a uniform thickness. And then from them the different pieces of money are cut with an instrument called a punch, which perforates these plates with much ease and I presume, with pleasure, exhibiting its great power.

As our time of visit in this building is somewhat limited we will enter another apartment. Here they complete the work of coining money. The first thing is to stamp the value of each piece upon its face with the year of the world in which it is made. All pieces deemed worthy of being highly ornamented have stamped upon them the eagle with her spread wings. The small pieces cannot be noticed with such a high mark of honor. The question arises whether this treatment is really fair dealing. The ten cent piece says, am I not as worthy to be crowned with the beautiful eagle as the fifty cent piece, or the five dollar gold piece? Do not I fill the place for which I was made exactly as well as they do. Did I ever deceive? Has there ever been the least lack of confidence in me. The spirit of partiality seeks to pacify this small creation. You are not as large as some other pieces of money and do not create as great stir in the world.

Ab, indeed. Please tell me on what principle you confer marks of honor. Is it on the principle of granting reward for acting the true part, according to the ability possessed or for the bigness of a thing and the place it occupies. For the size of the thing and the place it occupies, of course, I can't see the beauty of your philosophy. Do you always confer marks of honor in this way. Always. One man, is simply a mechanic. He works faithfully at his trade. He fulfills his trust admirably. Yet he is not deemed worthy of public notice. Another man is a Governor of a State, or a Judge of a high court or President of the United States. He is not any more faithful to his trust, and perhaps not as faithful as the mechanic to his trust. Yet he is much noticed and receives a high mark of honor.

Pray tell me what kind of a world this is in which you estimate the value of things, by their greediness and the place they fill and not by merit. You do not crown me with the fine eagle simply because I do not gratify your sordid avaricious spirit as much as the five dollar gold piece. This is the reason is it? Yes. Well then, I will be perfectly content with my condition. I will serve you faithfully to my best ability and you may confer your marks of honor on those great things in the other apartment. I presume you, Sir, admire the philosophy and also the decision of the ten cent piece. I think, it is well for each person to answer the end for which God designed him according to his best

ability, and not be the least troubled about the manner in which high titles are granted or marks of honor are compared. There is one more room to visit in this establishment. And that one more room to visit in this establishment. And that might very properly be called the lecture room in which are taught practical lessons on the principle of morality.

As we have had our spirit of curiosity much excited and also gratified since we entered this edifice, before we leave, we will go to that apartment, and enjoy for a few minutes a little good practical preaching. This is the room and those scales are the preachers. And they are probably the most consistent preachers of all heralds of truth. Those scales practice exactly what they preach to others. They are employed to weigh the gold and silver. People often wish to know the precise weight of a certain mass of these precious materials. So they bring it into this room and apply to it these scales. These never deceive. It is said, that they do not deviate one five-hundredth part of a grain from the truth. By applying to them, a person can tell how much of the treasure he possesses. These instruments are a wonderful truth teller. One of great fidelity in which can be placed the most implicit trust. Its language to all traders in gold and silver is, abide in the truth. Never deceive. Practice no fraud. Let your words be yes, yea, and nay, nay. In communicating with one another in respect to their value and the value of the objects procured by them, never deviate one five-hundredth part of a grain from the truth. There would be far less of wicked prejudice, far less of disturbed feeling. There would be far greater confidence in one another and more mutual good will.

As, Sir, these scales have finished their discourse to us on the subject of truth, we will now leave the establishment. For it is not well to have good moral impressions moved by the diversion of the mind to objects of vain curiosity. As the day is far advanced we will not proceed further in our excursion. But providence permitting we will visit Laurel Hill Cemetery to-morrow.

We heard a backwoods story the other day that almost equals Rip Van Winkle. An old fellow many years ago came down from among the mountains to work in a saw-mill in this town. He sawed six days and nights without sleep. At the end of the time he started to go home, but thought he would go behind a pile of boards and take a nap. He did so and on waking up found the sun near where it was when he laid down. So he concluded to take another nap. This he did for six times in succession, when, finally, waking up he found that he had been there a week and at nearly the same hour each day he woke up supposing he had taken only a short nap. He concluded then to go home.

Bro. True of the Bethel Courier, has been "poking fun" at us in some way; but we did not see his paper containing the article, and are at a loss whether to send him a challenge or a keg of oysters. Halliwell Gazette. Just as you please, Bro. Rowell. If you send the keg of oysters, we shall soon despatch them, and if you send the challenge we shall soon despatch you. But what we said of you was in all seriousness.

We should like it if Bro. Prescott, of the Chronicle, would send us a Photograph of his nose. We have never seen it. Rev. Mr. Garland, while crossing the river on the ice yesterday, broke through and sank up to his eyes. A pretty cold bath. There will be a Christmas Festival at the vestry next Monday eve. Refreshments will be for sale and an Express office opened. We hope our friends will all receive some nice present on the occasion. It is a beautiful custom which we are glad to see improved—admission five cents.

PHOTOGRAPHS. We fully endorse the opinion of the Oxford Democrat last week in regard to our artist, Mr. J. E. Small. He has a splendid instrument, and the views which he has taken in this village are among the greatest triumphs of Art. We are glad to know that his merits are appreciated at home and abroad.

Our printers have been hard at work upon some apples placed in their drawer by Mrs. W. W. Robertson. We raised the same apples the present year, which we supposed to be a Baldwin. How we came by them we cannot tell. The printers tell us to express many thanks for the timely present.

The Transcript thinks we have got the mitten because we advertised a pair. Well, if we did, we got something better afterwards.

The Oxford Democrat records the death of Miss Eliza Hamlin, of Paris, sister of Senator Hamlin. Miss Hamlin was a lady of strong intellectual powers, and a great lover of nature. Botany and Mineralogy were her favorite studies. She was present in every noble enterprise, and has left the reputation of a good and noble woman. She died, December 16th.

We see the cars pass loaded with cotton from the South via Canada. Who thought of that ten years ago? It comes from Tennessee.

THE HOME OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Many hundreds acres belong to Miss Nightingale, and her grounds are the most beautiful of that region. From the lodge we drove to the house on a wide and perfect carriage-road, as you find only in the domains of English nobles, bordered on each side by a hundred feet thick or more of tall laborious in full bloom, and whose profusion of purple and pink blossoms appeared to us very beautiful indeed.

The house, a fine construction with a Doric facade, is built of that pale blue stone peculiar to England; it stands on high ground, and commands a very extensive view. From the wide portico you could see the valley below, with its river winding through the meadows, the massive imposing-looking old church, the graceful cottages, and the cattle peacefully enjoying the autumn grass. It was a lovely scene, and one which fixed itself on our memory, there ever to remain.—Exchange.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS. We are not in the habit, as our readers are aware, of recommending or noticing the various nostrums that are urged upon the public attention. But there are occasional cases where a departure from this rule seems proper, and the article above named presents a case of this kind. This medicine has acquired a permanent reputation for the relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, heart burn, and all difficulties originating or proceeding from the digestive organs, and containing no alcohol, no mineral, nor any poisonous drug, it is one of the safest remedial prescriptions. For a fuller account the reader is referred to the advertisement of the article.—Worcester Spy. From personal knowledge we confirm all that is above said in relation to this popular and excellent remedy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20. At a meeting of the Southern medical students to-day, it was resolved to secede in a body from the schools in this city and go to the Southern colleges.—There was a large attendance. Jefferson College will lose two hundred, and Pennsylvania University one hundred students. They will proceed in a body to-morrow night, in a special train, from the Baltimore depot. The proceedings were conducted throughout with great decorum and propriety, and there was no exhibition of violent feeling. A number will go to the Richmond Medical College.

HARTFORD, Dec. 20. At the explosion of Toy, Bickford & Co.'s fuse factory, at Simsbury this morning, eight females were killed, two badly burned and two men seriously injured. The dead were so horribly burned that individual remains could not be recognized. Loss on property \$5000 to \$8000.

SAVANNAH Dec. 20. A white man and twelve negroes were drowned in the river this morning, by the capsizing of a boat.

The Argus calls upon the Portland authorities to provide skating ground and suggests that, in view of the Baccin closing rough this season, the steam fire engine be detailed to flood it.

Gen. Scott, having arranged for the maintenance of peace between the U. S. and British officials, respecting the occupation of San Juan, returned in the steamship Atlantic, having been gone three months. A military occupancy was agreed upon. It consists of not more than one hundred men on each side. With the exception of this number all our troops have been withdrawn from the island, and peace good feeling are re-established.

The New York papers chronicle the death of a young man who lost his life by skating till he was tired, and then lying down on the ice to rest.—The cold struck to his vitals, and he contracted a disease which speedily terminated his existence.

The steamer Gipsy, which in the summer season runs between Portland and the islands in the harbor, was burned on Friday night. The loss is about \$11,000, on which there was insurance for \$7000.

The Mississippi river was crossed on the ice by foot passengers from Dunleith to Dubuque on Thursday, and at La Crosse by horses and wagons on safety.

The Providence Journal says a manufacturer in that city found a twelve-pound cannon ball in a bale of cotton the other day. In another bale were found about seventy pounds of cotton seed and lumps of earth.

The strict, Church, during his late expedition to the North, for the purpose of sketching icebergs, discovered in the possession of a Dutch family in Nova Scotia an old German clock which was made by Harghens, somewhere about the year 1640.

The Bath Times says that the export of hay from the Kennebec river alone, this season, amounts to at least 7100 tons, at an average to the farmers of \$12 per ton, making an aggregate of \$852,000. Col. E. K. Harding, of that city, has paid out \$30,000 for hay which he has shipped to New Orleans. He has also shipped square paving stones, got out principally at Hallowell, for which he has paid \$17,000. Still there are immense quantities of hay laying over, because the owners are looking for an increase in price.

A shocking accident occurred at North Wababro on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, a little daughter of Mrs. Wm. Burns aged 7 years during the temporary absence of her mother fell upon a red hot stove and was so badly burned that she died Sunday morning.

The Dover Observer states that the Dexter Woolen Factory consumed 400,000 lbs. of wool per annum. It is also used to the amount of \$85 to \$100 per day. Number of hands employed about 200—wages of same per month over \$4000. Kind of goods manufactured, Dressing, Repelling Tweeds, Ladies' Tailor Cloth, Silk Cordings, Fancy Cassimeres, a great variety of style and patterns &c., a portion of which are equal to those of any country. Amount manufactured about 40,000 yards per month.

A correspondent of the Machia Republican at Indian river, mentions a trouble with anchor ice at that place on the 9th inst. It began to make the bottom about the dam and went away and about the head of the flume on the river, and increased so as entirely to stop the water which was running with as high a freshet as has been known for three years. They had to cut and clear the ice away to make vent for the water to run, or it would have swept away the mills.

The postmaster of the town of Nevada, in California, has forwarded \$101 as the contribution for the completion of the Washington National Monument deposited in the box at the post office of that place during the month of October. This is thirty dollars more than was sent by the town of Lynn, Mass., which has up to this time headed the list.

Several years ago President Buchanan invested \$4000, the interest of which is annually disbursed in the purchase of fuel for "poor and indigent families" in Lancaster, Pa. The annual distribution took place last week, and the Lancaster papers report a large number of worthy and deserving claimants.

The fire department of Hallowell, as we learn from the Gazette, were called out at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning Dec. 13, for the purpose of extinguishing the aurora borealis.

A vessel recently arrived in England from Sebastopol, with a cargo of two hundred and thirty-seven tons of human bones. That's the glory to which the English soldier is invited—to die fighting the battles of his country, and then have his bones ground up for manure, by his grateful countrymen!

# The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859.

## MAILS.

Mail closes on Friday:— To Portland, To Island Pond.

## ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Morning train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10:45. A. M. Evening—arrives from Portland at 4:15. P. M.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 1:30 P. M. in the following churches:— First Congreg., Rev. Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, Second " " Rev. Mr. GARLAND, Universalist, " " Rev. Mr. GARDNER.

## MEETINGS AND PRAYERS.

Sunday evenings at 6:15 o'clock, at the vestry. Bible Class, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

New York Dec. 20. Building Nos. 154 and 156 Broad street, occupied by Kent & Lowber, wholesale grocers, and heavily loaded with flour etc., fell this evening. There had been a slight fire in the premises, which had been extinguished by the firemen and police, who had hardly time to emerge from the building when the rear wall fell, followed almost immediately by the front wall, and some four or five persons were buried beneath the ruins. A policeman named Steward was shockingly mangled, and is beyond recovery. A laboring man named unknown, was dreadfully injured, and some others were taken out badly hurt. The firemen are removing the ruins in search for others who may be under them.

9 P. M. Five men and one girl were buried in the ruins. Three of the men and the girl were soon extricated with but slight injuries. The remaining two, one a policeman (Steward), was taken out a short time after, fatally injured, and the other, Mr. Fly, a wine merchant, was only extricated after two hours and a half hard labor by the firemen. He was horribly mangled, and evidently must have been instantly killed.

The reason why the dying never weep, is because the manufactories of life have stopped forever; the human system has run down at last; every gland of the system has ceased its functions. In almost all diseases the liver is the first manufactory that stops work, and by one the others follow, and all the fountains of life are at length dried up; there is no secretion anywhere. So the eye in death weeps not; not that all affection is dead in the heart, but because there is not a drop in it any more than there is moisture at the lip.

## Dr. Hall in Fireside Monthly.

ROCKLAND, Me. Dec. 21. The Commercial House, in this city, took fire about nine o'clock last night, and was totally destroyed. Beals's Hall, connected with the house, was saved.—The loss on the house and furniture was from \$12,000 to \$15,000—insured \$8500. James Sears, Edward Love and James Ulmer, were thrown from a ladder by a falling chimney.—Sears survived but a short time; the others still live, and Ulmer will probably recover.

COOLED APPLES. Take fall apples, wash them, and put half a peck into a preserving kettle; add half a cup of water, sweetened with a large cup of sugar, or half a cup of molasses. Cover them, and boil gently until tender.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RAT. About six years ago a young man in Philadelphia, attempting to catch a rat, was bitten in the arm. The wound was painful immediately after the occurrence, and the arm became much swollen. Relief was, however, obtained, and the injured limb seemed healed. At intervals, however, it would become inflamed, and a few weeks since the diseased part became more and more symptomatic of a dangerous form. The sufferer lingered until death last when he expired.

The son of Senator Hamlin in Washington was entered one morning last week in two gold watches and some cash when he slept. This is the second time Mr. H. has been victimized by the professionals.—Some ten years ago he was robbed of his trunk containing \$800 which was stolen from the rail road baggage car.

By the name of Titus the house in Patten, Dec. 13, intention of going into work. On the following day he was found some way from home to death.

ST. ALBANS, Vt. Dec. 21. A vessel recently arrived in England from Sebastopol, with a cargo of two hundred and thirty-seven tons of human bones. That's the glory to which the English soldier is invited—to die fighting the battles of his country, and then have his bones ground up for manure, by his grateful countrymen!

Job Printing at (this Office)







